40 Hadith

On the virtues of

لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ

Laa Ilaaha Illa Allah
(None has the right to be worship except Allah alone)

Introduction by
Ash-Shaykh Saalih bin Al-Fawzan

Written and compiled
By: Shaykh Muhammad bin Marzuq Ad-Da'jaani

4o Hadith On the virtues of Laa Ilaaha Illa Allah

(None Has the Right to Be Worshipped Except Allah Alone)

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Ash-Shaykh Saalih bin Al-Fawzaan

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قال عبد الله بن المبارك

الإسناد من الدين و لولا الإسناد لقال من شاء ما شاء

"The Isnaad is from the Religion; and if it weren't for the Isnaad, anyone would say what he or she wanted."

Abdullah bin Al-Mubaraak Died 181 Hijra

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Introduction

"I have read this treatise and I found it to be good in relation to its subject/topic. And it is entitled to be spread for the purpose of benefit being taken from it, -Allah willing- May Allah reward the author Shaykh Muhammad bin Marzuq Ad-Da'jaanee with an excellent reward. And may the peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family and his companions."

Written by:

Shaykh Saalih bin fawzaan Al-Fawzaan

The Author's Introduction

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

I have begun by compiling narrations concerning the virtue of La ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah) due to its tremendous subject/topic. It is the first thing that the Messengers (peace be upon them all) called to, as Allah said: "And verily, We have sent among every Ummah (community, nation) a Messenger (proclaiming): "Worship Allah (alone), and avoid (or keep away from) Taghut (all false deities i.e. do not worship Taghut besides Allah)."[1] *It is the first thing that each messenger addressed his people with saying: "O my people! Worship Allah! You have no other Ilah (God) but Him.*[2] *And He said: "And We did not send any Messenger before you but We revealed to him (saying): La ilaha illa Ana [none has the right to be worshipped but I (Allah)], so worship Me (alone and none else)."*[3] *It is the first obligation Allah commanded the responsible one to bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and to act by it. Allah said: { So know that, La ilaha illallah (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah), and ask forgiveness for your sin,}*[4] *And it is for this purpose Allah created mankind and jinns as Allah said: And I (Allah) created not the jinn and mankind except that they should worship Me (alone).*[5] *It is the reason for Allah creating the heavens and earth and*

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[1] Nahl:36
[2] A'raaf:59
[3] Anbiyaa:25
[4] Muhammad:19
[5] 51:56

dividing the people into two groups: a party in paradise and a party in the fire.

I have chosen to name this book **'The Forty Hadith on the virtues of La ilaha illa Allah.'** *Also I included a brief explanation to each hadith in responding to the request our Shaykh Salih Al-Fawzaan (may Allah preserve him)*

May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family and all of his companions.

Written and compiled by a slave who is in dire need of His Lord's forgiveness: Muhammad bin Marzuq bin Muhammad Ad-Da'jaani.

Chapter

La ilaha illa Allah Is the First of the Obligations.

Hadith Number One

It is reported on the authority of 'Abdullah ibn 'Abbaas (may Allah be pleased with him) that messenger of Allah (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), when he sent Mu'ath to Yemen he said to him: ***Verily you are going to the people of the book, so let the first thing you invite them to is to bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah.*** [In another narration: *Is that* ***they single Allah out in worship*** *(Tawheed).]* ***If they obey you in that, then inform them that Allah has enjoined upon them five obligatory prayers to be prayed in a day and a night, and if they obey you in that, then inform them that Allah has enjoined that the sadaqah (charity) is to be taken from their rich and given to their poor; if they obey you in that, then beware of taking from the best of their wealth and fear the du'a of the one who is oppressed, because there is no screen between his supplication and Allah.*** *Bukhaari & Muslim.*

- The hadith indicates a number of benefits, such as:
  - The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah alone), which is the first of the obligations.
  - Clarifying the first thing that is incumbent upon the caller is that he should begin his call with it (la ilaha illa Allah).
  - Clarifying the meaning of la ilaha illa Allah is that you single Allah out in all worship.

- Affirming that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah is a condition for the acceptance of all actions.
- The virtue of praying the five obligatory prayers.
- The virtue of Zakaat and that it is connected to the Salat (prayer).
- Tawheed is mentioned in various positions in the Legislative texts.
- Mentioning some of those whom the Zakaat is due upon and they are the poor.
- Indicating that the poor people of the land are more entitled to Zakaat then those other than them.

Chapter

Calling to La ilaha illa Allah and that It Is the Path to Success

Hadith Number Two

It comes in a narration that Ash'atha ibn Yuslim said: It has been related to me that a Shaykh from Bani Maalik ibn Kinaanah said: He saw the Messenger of Allah (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) inside the marketplace of Majaaz[6] going amongst the people saying: *Say, **'La ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah) and be successful."*** Reported by Imam Ahmad. Al-Haythimi said: "Its men are sound."

❖ This hadith contains within it a number of benefits, such as:

- Calling to la ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah).
- That it (la ilaha illa Allah) leads to success in this life and the next.
- The Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was diligent in calling to tawheed (singling Allah out in all worship).
- The recommendation of advising the people.
- Guiding the people in their place of gatherings like the marketplaces.

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[6] It is a marketplace from the markets of the Pre-Islamic error, which used to be located in 'Arafah. It begins from the first days of Thul-Hijjah and ends on the eighth day of Tarwiyah.

Chapter

La ilaha illa Allah Is the Means for Guiding the Hearts

Hadith Number Three

Narrated Ata bin Yasar: I met Abdullah bin 'Amr bin Al-'As and asked him, "Tell me about the description of Allah's messenger which is mentioned in Torah (i.e. Old Testament.")." He replied, 'Yes. By Allah, he is described in Torah with some of the qualities attributed to him in the Quran as follows: ***"O Prophet! We have sent you as a witness*** *(for Allah's true religion)* ***and a giver of glad tidings*** *(to the faithful believers),* ***and a warner*** *(to the unbelievers)* ***and guardian of the illiterates. You are My slave and My messenger. I have named you "Al-Mutawakkil"*** *(who depends upon Allah).* ***You are neither discourteous, harsh nor a noise-maker in the markets and you do not do evil to those who do evil to you, but you deal with them with forgiveness and kindness.*** *Allah will not let him (the Prophet) die until he makes straight the crooked people by making them say:* ***"None has the right to be worshipped but Allah,"*** *with which will be opened blind eyes and deaf ears and enveloped hearts."*[7]

- This hadith contains within it a number of benefits, such as:
  - The confirmation of the prophet hood of Muhammad (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), that is mentioned in the previous revealed books like the Torah, and there was no prophet except that he informed his people of the coming of Muhammad (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

[7] Bukhaari (Book #34, Hadith #335)

- Mentioning the characteristics of the Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him),... a messenger from his Lord; a witness against his nation, a giver of glad tidings; a warner from every evil, a guardian and protector of the illiterates – his people- from falsehood by calling them to tawheed (singling out Allah for all worship) and saving them from shirk (setting up partners with Allah).
- Establishing his reliance and belief in Allah, and free is his character from being one who is discourteous, harsh and a noise-maker in the markets, and he did not do evil to those who do evil to him, but he dealt with them with forgiveness and kindness; and the glad tidings of the perfection of his religion (Islam) and its being victorious.
- This hadith gathers for the Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), between him being a slave and a messenger, and it is a refutation against those who fall short in giving him his due rights and they do not acknowledge his message.

Chapter

It Is the Highest Level of Eemaan.

Hadith Number Four

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Huraira that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) said: ***faith has over seventy branches or over sixty branches, the most excellent of which is the declaration that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah, and the humblest of which is the removal of what is injurious from the path: and modesty is the branch of faith.***

❖ This hadith indicates a number of benefits, such as:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah), and it is the highest level of Eemaan (faith), just as it comes in the hadith of Mu'ath (**the head of the affair is Islam)**, meaning: tawheed (singling Allah out for all worship) and affirming that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah.
- Eemaan (faith) consists of many parts.
- Eemaan consists of statement, action and belief. And Ahlus Sunnah used this hadith as evidence that eemaan is statement, action and belief. His (i.e. the prophet's) saying, ***("The most excellent of which is the declaration that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah)*** this is a proof for speech. And his saying, (***removal of what is injurious from the path)*** is a proof for action. And his saying, (***and modesty is the branch of faith)*** is a proof for belief and the actions and sayings of the heart.
- The virtue of removing something harmful from the road, and the encouragement of this comes in number of narrations.

- The virtue of haya (shyness). What is intended by shyness is to refrain from committing the prohibitions and leaving off the commandments of Allah.

Chapter

It Is the Cause for Renewing and Increasing of Faith

Hadith Number Five

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Huraira that the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) said: ***"Renew your Eemaan*** (faith)." It was said: 'O Messenger! How do we renew our Eemaan (faith)? He said: ***"Frequently say La ilaha illa Allah*** (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah)." Reported by Imam Ahmad and At-Tabaraani. Al-Haythimi said: "The men of Ahmad are trustworthy."

❖ This hadith contains within it numerous benefits, such as:

- Eemaan (faith) increases and decreases. This is the belief of Ahlus Sunnah wal Jamaa'ah that Eemaan increases with obedience and decreases with disobedience.
- The reassurance of keeping one's faith increasing by carrying out all acts of obedience.
- Clarifying that there is not a better way to renewing one's eemaan than to say, la ilaha illa Allah. Also included is that there is not any reminder stronger than the reminder of Tawheed, its virtue and importance.
- The cause for faith to increase is the saying, la ilaha illa Allah, whereas it strengthens the bound of the slave to his Lord, if he knows the actual reality to la ilaha illa Allah. And that its meaning is: None has the right to be worshipped in truth except Allah; and it also means to single Him (Allah) out in all of His attributes, His lordship and His worship with its

beautification and perfection. Therefore the believer should retain these affairs in his heart or remember them after forgetfulness and heedlessness, by estimating Allah with an estimation that is due to Him; and he should not disobey Him nor opposes His command. Every time the slave distances himself from his Lord, he falls short in estimating Allah in his heart. And due to this reason the disbelievers did not estimate Allah with an estimation due to Him, rather they opposed His command Allah said: **"They (the Jews, Quraish pagans, idolaters) did not estimate Allah with estimation due to Him)**[8]**.** Also, reviewing and acting upon tawheed is among the greatest ways to renew one's faith and distance oneself far away from sins.

[8] An'Aam:91

Chapter

It Protects a Person's Blood and Wealth

Hadith Number Six

It is reported on the authority of Abu Huraira that he heard the Messenger of Allah say: ***I have been commanded to fight against people, till they testify to the fact that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah, and believe in me (that) I am the messenger (from the Lord) and in all that I have brought. And when they do it, their blood and riches are guaranteed protection on my behalf except where it is justified by law, and their affairs rest with Allah.***[9]

❖ This hadith contains within it a number of benefits, such as:

- The Legislative Fighting (Jihaad) is to make la ilaha illa Allah the uppermost.
- The Prophet (may the peace and blessings be upon him) were legislated from his Lord. He (the Prophet) did not come with anything from himself due to his saying, (***I have been commanded to fight against people).***
- Clarifying the purpose behind jihaad which is to establish the right of shahaadah (i.e. saying la ilaha illa Allah) and it is not intended to shed blood or establish the Country.
- It mentions that to say la ilaha illa Allah is a means to protect one's blood and wealth.
- And it is not that one merely states la ilaha illa Allah with the tongue; this is not enough unless one has certainty of it inside his heart.

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[9] Muslim (Book #001, Hadith #0031)

- And that it has rights that follow it, like the salat (prayer) and zakat (obligatory charity). It comes in the hadith of ibn 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him),

It has been narrated on the authority of Abdullah b. 'Umar that the Messenger of Allah said: ***I have been commanded to fight against people till they testify that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah, that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah, and they establish prayer, and pay Zakat and if they do it, their blood and property are guaranteed protection on my behalf except when justified by law, and their affairs rest with Allah.***[10]

- This protection is lifted from the one who breaks it either by way of a statement or action or a belief that takes one out of the fold of Islam, or he commits a crime which by law of retribution or the legislative punishment makes the shedding of his blood permissible.
- The blood, wealth and honor of the Muslim are inviolable and it is not permissible to shed except with a just cause.

[10] Muslim (Book #001, Hadith #0033)

Chapter

Clarifying for the One Who Says It and Rejects All that Is Worshipped Besides Allah

Hadith Number Seven

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Malik: I heard the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) say: *He who professed that* ***there is no one worthy of worship except Allah*** *and made a denial of everything which the people worship beside Allah, his property and blood became inviolable, and their affairs rest with Allah*[11]

❖ This hadith contains within it many benefits, such as:

- The preservation of blood and wealth due to la ilaha illa Allah.
- Just saying la ilaha illa Allah will not be sufficient without denying everything that is worshipped besides Allah, and due to this, is the manifestation of the mistake of those who deceive themselves into thinking to merely utter it with the tongue is enough to enter them into Islam or establish it! And this will not be complete unless they confirmed the pillars of this Kalimah (la ilaha illa Allah), which are: affirmation and negation. Affirming that worship is for Allah alone, and to negate everything that is worshipped besides Him. And with this, is established the firm-hold of this kalimah just as Allah said:

  Whoever disbelieves in taghut and believes in Allah, then he has grasped the most trustworthy handhold that will

[11] Muslim (Book #001, Hadith #0034)

never break.[12] Ibn Kathir (may Allah have mercy upon him) said in his Tafseer of this verse: "Whoever withdraws from the idols and that which the shaytaan calls him to, and all things that are worshipped besides Allah; and he singles Allah out and worships Him alone by bearing witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, then he has grasped the most trustworthy handhold that will never break. And what is meant by His saying: **(the most trustworthy handhold that will never break.)** is the statement la ilaha illa Allah, as it has been reported from Sa'eed ibn Jubayr, Ad-Dahhaak and other than them.

[12] Baqarah:256

Chapter

The Legislative Jihaad Is to Establish La ilaha illa Allah

Hadith Number Eight

It has been narrated on the authority of Abdullah b. 'Umar that the Messenger of Allah said: *"I have been sent with the sword before the coming of the hour, to fight against the people until they worship Allah alone without any partners, and they say: "**None has the right to be worshipped except Allah.**" Reported by Imam Ahmad and Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.*

❖ This hadith contains numerous benefits, such as:

- It highlights that the prophet (may peace and blessings be upon him) is the seal of the prophets due to his saying, (*before the coming of the hour).*
- It highlights the nearness of the hour due to his saying, (*before the coming of the hour),* just as it comes in the Sahih: "***The Last Hour and I have been sent like these two.***"[13]
- The explanation of 'ibaadah (worship) is to single Allah out alone and it is void of joining partners with Him.
- It is unanimously agreed upon that the meaning of 'ibaadah (worship) and tawheed is to negate joining partners with Allah and to say, 'None has the right be worshipped except Allah.
- And the saying la ilaha illa Allah removes the permissibility of shedding one's blood and taking one's wealth, for if one is a Muslim their blood and wealth is protected like that which has been previous mentioned.

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[13] Muslim

Chapter

The Blood of the One Who Testifies to It Is Protected

Hadith Number Nine

'Abdullah (b. Mas'ud) reported: Allah's messenger said, "***The blood of a Muslim who confesses that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah and that I am His messenger, cannot be shed except in three cases:*** *In qisas for murder, a married person who commits illegal sexual intercourse and the one who reverts from Islam (apostates) and leaves the Muslims."*[14]

❖ This hadith contains numerous benefits, such as:

- The foundation concerning the Muslim is that his blood, wealth and honor are protected (sacred).
- From those things that have been made permissible is the shedding the blood of the Muslim who commits adultery, after having been chaste. It has been legislated that he/she is ought to be stoned to death.
- To take a life wrongfully is from that which will make the killing of a Muslim permissible according to the law of qisas (i.e. equality).
- To apostate from the religion by disbelieving in Allah, or abanding the prayer, or denying the obligations that Allah has commanded, all of this is from that which will make the shedding of blood permissible.
- To split from the body of Muslims (Jama'ah) and to rebel against obeying the leader of the Muslims is from the characteristics of the Khawaarij,[15]the transgressors and those

[14] Bukhaari and Muslim
[15] A deviant sect.

who cause corruption in the earth. All the above is from what makes the shedding of the blood of the Muslim permissible if he is the perpetrator of a crime. The Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: ***"Whoever changed his Islamic religion, then kill him."***[16] Also he (may Allah send peace and blessings upon him) said: "***When you are holding to one single man as your leader, you should kill (him)who seeks to undermine your solidarity or disrupt your unity.***[17]

[16] Bukhaari (Book #84, Hadith #57)
[17] Muslim (Book #020, Hadith #4567)

Chapter

La ilaha illa Allah is the Best Form of Thikr

Hadith Number Ten

It has been reported on the authority of Jaabir ibn 'Abdullah (may Allah's peace be with him) that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah send peace and blessings upon him) said: "***The best form of thikr is la ilaha illa Allah, and the best du'a is Al Hamdulilah*** *(all praise be to Allah). Reported by At-Tirmithi, and is hasan according to Shaykh Al Abaani.*

❖ This hadith contains a number of benefits, such as:

- The best form of thikr is (saying) la ilaha illa Allah, just as it comes in another hadith: ***"The best du'a is the du'a on the day of 'Arafat and the best du'a is what I and the prophets said before me: la ilaha illa Allah alone, without any partners."***
- It has been reported from Ibn 'Abbaas (may Allah be pleased with him) that he said: "The most beloved word to Allah is la ilaha illa Allah. Allah does not except any action without it, and its virtue is in pronouncing it completely, and with this the deviancy of the soofees in just saying the pronoun (He) and not fully pronouncing the whole statement is made clear. This statement has been divided between two groups: a group who say: (la ilaha) and a group who say: (illa Allah).
- The best du'a is saying: "Al-Hamdulilah (all praise is to Allah), meaning: all the praise, thankfulness is by the virtue of Allah alone. And the virtues of praise are many, as is found in the works of Ibn Taymiyyah and his student Ibn Qayyim. (may Allah have mercy upon them both).

Chapter

The Best Thing a Person Can Seek Aid with During Trials is la ilaha illa Allah

Hadith Number Eleven

Narrated Umm Salama: One night the Prophet woke up, saying, *"**None has the right to be worshipped but Allah!** How many afflictions have been sent down tonight, and how many **treasures** have been sent down (disclosed)! Who will go and wake up (for prayers) the lady dwellers of these rooms? Many well-dressed souls (people) in this world will be naked on the Day of Resurrection."* Bukhaari

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- This hadith points out the virtues of la ilaha illa Allah, and to pronounce it during the times of trials; and it is the most significant of the affairs. From among the benefits of this hadith are:
  - It informs of the descending of trials and they are many.
  - The encouragement of praying at night and being diligent in worship.
  - Instructing the family to pray and to be plentiful in worship, just like Allah informed us about His prophet Ishma'eel:

    {And he used to enjoin on his family and his people As-Salat (the prayers) and the Zakat and his Lord was pleased with him}.[18]
  - Alarming the women from going out traveling alone. It is established in the hadith that Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) said: ***Two are the types of the denizens***

[18] Maryam:17

of Hell whom I did not see: then he mentioned from amongst them are:" ***and the women who would be dressed but appear to be naked, who would be inclined (to evil) and make their husbands incline towards it. Their heads would be like the humps of the bukht camel inclined to one side. They will not enter Paradise and they would not smell its odor whereas its odor would be smelt from such and such distance.***"[19]

[19] Muslim (Book #024, Hadith #5310)

Chapter

The Recommendation of Repeating It at the Time of Death

Hadith Number Twelve

Narrated 'Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her): there was a leather or wood container full of water in front of Allah's messenger (at the time of his death). He would put his hand into the water and rub his face with it, saying, ***"None has the right to be worshipped but Allah! No doubt, death has its stupors."*** Bukhaari

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❖ This hadith points to the following benefits:

- The death of the Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and his separation from this world.
- The recommendation in repeating the statement of At-Tawheed (i.e. none has the right to be worshipped except Allah) at the time death is present.
- The recommendation in repeating it during extreme sickness.
- The permissibility of medicine and taking from the asbaab (the means).
- To raise one's voice with it when one is experiencing pain is better than moaning and making noises.
- Truly death has its stupor, and no one is safe from it, not even the Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), who had to endured it.

Chapter

It Is the Best of One's Good Deeds

Hadith Number Thirteen

It is reported on the authority of Abu Tharr (may Allah be pleased with him) that he said: "*I said, 'O messenger of Allah, give me some advice".* He said*: **"If you do an evil deed then follow it up with a good deed; it will erase it...**"* He said: "*I then asked the messenger of Allah is La ilaha illa Allah from the good deeds?*" He said: "***It is the best of the deeds.***" *Reported by Imam Ahamd and Shaykh Al Abaani authenticated it.*

❖ This hadith contains a number of benefits, such as:

- Seeking advice and counsel from the people of virtue and goodness.
- The Companions were diligent in wanting good.
- Doing a good deed is the cause for wiping out a bad deed, just as Allah said: **Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds (i.e. small sins).**[20]
- The student asking his shaykh questions concerning his problems.
- A clarification that the best of deeds and the weightiest on the scale is the saying, '**None has the right to be worshipped except Allah."**

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[20] Hud:114

Chapter

It Is a Protection for the Slave from Trials

Hadith Number Fourteen

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) in a mar'fu' narraition: "***Whoever says none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and is punished in the fire la ilaha illa Allah will benefit him.*** Reported by Al-Bazaar and Al-Bayhaqi. Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

❖ This hadith highlights the virtue of la ilaha illa Allah, and that is a fortress for the one who says it, and it protects him from the trials of the dunya (i.e. world).

Chapter

When It Is Uttered the Doors of Paradise Are Open

Hadith Number Fifteen

It has been reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) that the Prophet (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "***The slave does not say,' lA ilaha illa Allah sincerely except for him are open the gates of heaven to the extent that it reaches the Throne, as long as he avoids committing the major sins.*** Reported by At-Tirmithi, and Shaykh Al-Abaani said it is hasan.

❖ This hadith highlights a number of benefits, from among them are:

- That from the condition of la ilaha illa Allah is: sincerity (ikhlaas) and it is: purifying the action from all types of shirk, by not using this statement for the purpose of attaining a status in this life and nor for the purpose to be seen and heard.
- A clarification of the superiority of la ilaha illa Allah, and that because of it the gates of heaven are open to the extent it reaches the Throne.
- The heavens are closed, and they are opened by the permission of Allah.
- That the Throne is above the heavens, also it establishes the loftiness of Allah above His creation.
- It establishes the existence of the Throne.

- It agrees with the meaning of the statement of Allah: (**To Him ascend (all) the goodly words, and the righteous deeds exalt it**)[21]
- And the best statement is: la ilaha illa Allah.
- And his saying (***as long as he avoids committing the major sins)*** meaning: to avoid falling into committing the major sins is the cause for it (la ilaha illa Allah) to reach Allah swiftly. Just like what some of the people of knowledge said: "**Avoiding the major sins is a condition for hastiness and it is not the cause for a reward or acceptance.**"

[21] Fatir:10

Chapter

There Is No Screen Between It and Allah

Hadith Number Sixteen

It has been narrated from 'Abdullah ibn 'Amr (may Allah be pleased with them both) that the Messenger (may Allah send peace and blessings upon him) said: "***Subhaan Allah fills half the scale and Al Hamdulilah fills it completely and that there is no veil between Allah and the one who says 'None has the right to be worshipped except Allah until it reaches Him.*** Reported by At-Tirmithi who said: "It is a strange hadith form this route and its chain is not strong.

- This hadith highlights the virtue of tasbih and that it fills half of the scale. Tasbih is the statement: subhaan Allah, which means: Allah is free from all imperfections.
  - Also it highlights the virtue of the statement: Al Hamdulilah that which fills the scale. The meaning of Al-Hamd is to praise Allah with all types of praises including love and exaltation.
  - And there is no screen between it (la ilaha illa Allah) and Allah until it reaches Him. And all that which has preceded indicates the virtue of this statement, due to that it comes in the Hadith which is reported by Muslim: "***That I say: "Subhan Allah (glory be to Allah), Al-Hamdulilah (all praise be to Allah), and la ilaha illa Allah (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah), Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) is more beloved to me than whatever the sun rises on."***

Chapter

It Is a Means for Expiation Sins

Hadith Number Seventeen

Narrated Abu Huraira: Allah's Apostle said: ***"Whoever amongst you swears, (saying by error) in his oath 'By Al-Lat and Al-Uzza', then he should say, 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah.' And whoever says to his companions, 'Come let me gamble' with you; then he must give something in charity (as an expiation for such a sin)."*** Reported by Bukhaari and Muslim.

❖ The benefits in this hadith are many; from among them are:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah and it is an expiation for the one who swears by other than Allah.
- To swear by other than Allah is shirk (joining partners with Allah).
- The prohibition of gambling. And it is what is meant by Mayseer (gambling) in the statement of Allah: **O you who believe! Intoxicants (all kinds of alcoholic drinks), and gambling, and Al-Ansab, and Al-Azlam (arrows for seeking luck or decision) are an abomination of Shaitan's (Satan) handiwork. So avoid (strictly all) that (abomination) in order that you may be successful. Shaitan (Satan) wants only to excite enmity and hatred between you with intoxicants (alcoholic drinks) and gambling, and hinder you from the remembrance of Allah and from As-Salat (the prayer). So, will you not then abstain?**[22]

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[22] Maa'idah:90-91

- The recommendation of wiping out the evil deeds and its like from doing acts of obedience and offering sincere repentance. So when someone swear by other than Allah then he is committing shirk and it is expiated by uttering the statement of tawheed (i.e. la ilaha illa Allah). Likewise, gambling is expiated by giving charity.

Chapter

From among its benefits:

Hadith Number Eighteen

It is reported by Anas ibn Maalik (may Allah be please with him) that a man said: "O Messenger of Allah! There isn't a sin except that I have fallen into." He (peace be upon him) said: "***Did you not testify that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that I am the Messenger of Allah?"*** He said: "Yes." The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "***Verily this should wipe away that.'*** Reported by Abu Ya'la, Al-Bazaar and At-Tabaraane. Al-Haythimee said: "The men in the chain are trustworthy."

❖ This hadith indicates the following benefits:

- That Islam wipes away that which comes before it.
- That a person does not enter into Islam except with the shahaadatain (La ilaha illa Allah and Muhammadan rasul Allah)
- It is the cause for expiating sins.
- The companions feared falling into sins.
- The vastness of the mercy of the Lord of everything in existence. Offering a true repentance changes the evil deeds into good deeds. Just as Allah said: **(Except those who repent and believe (in Islamic Monotheism), and do righteous deeds; for those, Allah will change their sins into good deeds, and Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.**[23]

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[23] Furqan:70

Chapter

It Is a Means for One's Sins to Be Forgiven after He Dies

Hadith Number Nineteen

On the authority of Mu'ath ibn Jabal (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "The Messenger of Allah (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "***There is not soul that dies bearing witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that I am the messenger of Allah having a sure heart except that Allah will forgive him.*** Reported by Ibn Majah, An-Nasaa'e and Shaykh Al-Abaani said it is hasan.

❖ This hadith highlights the following points:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah and that it is the reason that sins are forgiven.
- To link the shahaadah of Allah with tawheed, along with the shahaadah of our Prophet with his message and that one will not be correct without the other.
- Deeds are concluded by their ending.
- It is stipulated to have certainty when uttering the shahaadatain, and it is a must to have certainty with the rest of the conditions.
- The vastness of the mercy of the Lord of all that exist.

Chapter

Exhortation to Say la ilaha illa Allah to the Dying Person

Hadith Number Twenty

Abu Sa'id al-Khudri reported **Allah**'s Messenger (may peace be upon him) as saying: ***Exhort to recite" there is no one worthy of worship except Allah" to those of you who are dying.*** Reported by Muslim.

❖ This hadith contains a number of benefits, such as:

- The command to say at the time of death la ilaha illa Allah and this indicates the virtue of the kalimatul Tawheed. Due to this it comes in an authentic hadith: "***Whoever's last words in this life are la ilaha illa Allah will enter paradise.***" It is sufficed for the one on his death bed to say it once and it should only be repeated to him until he says it.
- The one who is present should exhort the one on his death bed to say it. Imam Nawawi (may Allah have mercy upon him) said: "**The hadith entails that the one present should remind the one who is on his death bed to say la ilaha illa Allah and should be polite to him, close his eyes and established his rights.**
- A notification that death has its stupor and the one on his death bed should say la ilaha illa Allah.

Chapter

La ilaha illa Allah Protects You from the Punishment of the Grave

Hadith Number Twenty One

Narrated Al-Bara' bin 'Azib : The Prophet (may peace be upon him) said, ***"When a faithful believer is made to sit in his grave, then (the angels) come to him and he testifies that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and Muhammad is Allah's messenger.*** And that corresponds to Allah's statement: ***Allah will keep firm those who believe with the word that stands firm.***[24] Bukhaari.

❖ This hadith contains multiple benefits:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah and that it is the cause for one being saved from the torment of the grave. Due to this Imam Bukhaari place this narration under the chapter-titled 'That which comes concerning the punishment of the grave…. Imam Ibn hajr said: "That ibn Mardawi extracted this wording: that when the Prophet (may peace be upon him) mentioned the punishment of the grave he said: "***The Muslim will bear witness to none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah....***Al-Hadith
- Affirming life in the barzakh.
- That the first thing the slave will be asked about is the statement 'None has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

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[24] (14.27)

- The text establishing the sitting up in the grave.
- Highlighting the two angels of the grave and their names are Munkar and Nakir.
- The bounty of Allah upon the believers, where as He keeps them firm during the time being questioned. This indicates the severity of the situation in the grave. May Allah make us and you O dear reader, my brother firm during this time.

Chapter

There Is Nothing Equal to It on the Scales

Hadith Number Twenty Two

It has been narrated by 'Abdullah ibn 'Amr Al'Aas (may Allah be pleased with him), who said: "I heard the messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) saying, "***That on the day of Judgment Allah will separate a man belonging to his people in presence of all creatures and spread ninety-nine scrolls over him, each scroll extending as far as the eye can see, then say,' Do you object to anything in this? Have My scribes who keep note wronged you?" He will reply, "No my Lord." He will ask him if he have any excuse, and when he tells his Lord that he has none, He will say, "On the contrary you have with Us a good deed, and you will not be wronged today." A document will then be brought out containing, "I testify that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger," and He will say, "Come to be weighed." He will ask his Lord, "What this document along with these scrolls is? And He will reply, "You will not be wronged." The scrolls will then be put in on one side of the scale and the document in the other, and the scrolls will become light and the document heavy, for nothing could compare in weight with Allah's Name.*** Reported by Imam Ahmad and At-Tirmidhi. Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

❖ The hadith highlights a number of benefits:

- That there will be placed in the scale of actions two goodly statements to be weighed.
- Affirming that the Angels are scribes, and all things are written and numbered for the son of Adam, due to this Allah said: {**And the Book (one's Record) will be placed (in the right hand for a believer in the Oneness of Allah, and in the left hand for a disbeliever in the Oneness of Allah), and you will see the Mujrimun (criminals, polytheists, sinners), fearful of that which is (recorded) therein. They will say: "Woe to us! What sort of Book is this that leaves neither a small thing nor a big thing, but has recorded it with numbers!" And they will find all that they did, placed before them and your Lord treats no one with injustice.**}[25]
- Mentioning that Allah is Just and He frees Himself from oppression. He said: {**and your Lord treats no one with injustice.**}
- Allah's love for the excuse.
- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah when placed in the document containing the shahaadatain and weighed against the long scrolls of evil deeds, outweighs it.

[25] Kahf:49

Chapter

From amongst its benefits:

Hadith Number Twenty Three

Abu Sa'id al-Khudri reported that the Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) said: *"When Musa [Moses] asked Allah to teach him a prayer to recite whenever he remembered or called upon Him, Allah answered: "Say, O Musa, "There is no god worthy of worship, except Allah." Musa said: "O Lord, all your servants say these words."* Allah said: *"O Musa, if the seven heavens and all they hold, and the seven earths as well, if all these were weighed against this word of "There is no god worthy of worship, except Allah" the latter would outweigh the former."* Ibn Hebban also reported it and al-Hakim corrected its version. And it is authenticated by Shaykh Al-Abaani.

❖ This hadith highlights the following benefits:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah and there is nothing that is equal to it in weight on the scales. Likewise, when Musa (peace be upon him) sought from Allah to teach him, something to say that he can remember and praise Him with. Allah commanded him to say, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah.
- The need for the Prophets to be aware of the virtue of Tawheed.

- To pay attention to the fact that la ilaha illa Allah weighs more than all of the creations. Although many say it, their scale is light due to their lack of truthfulness.
- The text affirms that there are seven earths like there are seven heavens.
- It mentions that the scale has two pans.

Chapter

It Is the Best Form of Advise to Give

Hadith Number Twenty Four

'Abdullah ibn 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "***Prophet Nuh*** *(peace be upon him)* ***said to his son at the time of his death, "I command you to say La ilaha illa Allah, for verily if the seven heavens and earths were place on one side of the scale and la ilaha illa Allah on the other side it will outweigh them.*** Reported by Imam Ahmad, Al-Haakam and Bukhaare in Adab Mufrad and Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

❖ This hadith highlights a number of benefits:

- The best advice to give to ones son at the time of death, is to exhort him to say,' None has the right to be worshipped except Allah", just like Nuh (peace be upon him) did with his son and the same advice Ibraahim and Ya'qoob gave to their sons:

{And this (submission to Allah, Islam) was enjoined by Ibrahim (Abraham) upon his sons and by Ya'qub (Jacob) (saying), "O my sons! Allah has chosen for you the (true) religion, then die not except in the Faith of Islam (as Muslims - Islamic Monotheism)."}[26]

And He has made this kalimat to remain with Ibraahim's progeny:

{And he made it [i.e. la ilaha illallah (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone)] a Word lasting among his offspring,

[26] Baqarah:132

(True Monotheism), that they may turn back (i.e. to repent to Allah or receive admonition).[27]

- That the Religion of the Prophets is one, and it is Islam: to affirm that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah.

[27] 43:28

Chapter

It will argue on the Day of Judgment on Behalf of the One Who Says It

Hadith Number Twenty Five

Narrated Usama bin Zaid: Allah's Messenger sent us towards Al-Huruqa, and in the morning we attacked them and defeated them. I and an **ansari** man followed a man from among them and when we took him over, he said, "La ilaha illa Allah." On hearing that, the **ansari** man stopped, but I killed him by stabbing him with my spear. When we returned, the Prophet came to know about that and he said, ***"O Usama! Did you kill him after he had said "La ilaha ila Allah?"*** I said, "But he said so only to save himself." *The Prophet kept on repeating that so often that I wished I had not embraced Islam before that day.* Bukhaari. In a different narration: ***"Did you split open his heart?"*** Repored by Bukhaari and Muslim. In the narration in Muslim: He said:"*O messenger of Allah forgive me."* He said: "***How can I be of any assistance on the Day of Judgment in the front of the one who utters la ilaha illa Allah?!***

- This hadith highlights a number of benefits:
  - The superiority of la ilaha illa Allah and that it will come and argue on behalf of the one who utters it on the Day of Judgment. And this is pointed out in his statement: ("***How can I be of any assistance on the Day of Judgment in the front of the one who utters la ilaha illa Allah?!)***
  - The obligation to refrain from harming the one who says la ilaha illa Allah. Due to this the Prophet (peace be upon him)

censured Usamah: (*"O Usama! Did you kill him after he had said "La ilaha ila Allah?")*

- The clarification that no one knows the secrets (unseen) except Allah and this is what is pointed out in his (peace be upon him) statement: (*"Did you split open his heart?")*
- We have been commanded to judge the outward actions and to leave the hidden actions to Allah.
- The protection of one's blood and wealth when he/she utters this statement (la ilaha illa Allah).

Chapter

From amongst its benefits:

Hadith Number Twenty Six

Narrated Said bin Al-Musaiyab from his father: When the time of the death of Abu Talib approached, Allah's Messenger went to him and found Abu Jahl bin Hisham and 'Abdullah bin Abi Umaiya bin Al-Mughira by his side. Allah's Messenger said to Abu Talib, ***"O uncle! Say: None has the right to be worshipped but Allah, a sentence with which I shall be a witness (i.e. argue) for you before Allah.*** Abu Jahl and 'Abdullah bin Abi Umaiya said, *"O Abu Talib! Are you going to denounce the religion of Abdul Muttalib?"* Allah's messenger kept on inviting Abu Talib to say it (***i.e. 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah')*** while they (Abu Jahl and Abdullah) kept on repeating their statement till Abu Talib said as his last statement that he was on the religion of Abdul Muttalib and refused to say, *'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah.'* (Then Allah's messenger said, ***"I will keep on asking Allah's forgiveness for you unless I am forbidden (by Allah) to do so."*** So Allah revealed (the verse) concerning him (i.e. **It is not fitting for the Prophet and those who believe that they should invoke (Allah) for forgiveness for pagans even though they be of kin, after it has become clear to them that they are companions of the fire** (9.113). And Allah revealed to the Prophet (i.e. **Verily you guide not whom you like, but Allah guides whom He wills. And He knows best those who are the guided.** (28:56) Bukhaari and Muslim

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❖ This hadith entails the following benefits:

- Clarifying that there is no relation that comes between Allah and His creation. Due to this Abu Talib is from the people of

the fire even though he was the Prophet's uncle but he did not utter la ilaha illah Allah.

- A clarification of the effects of having evil companionship, which was from the causes that diverted Abu Talib from saying the statement of tawheed (none has the right to be worship except Allah).
- A clarification that it is not permissible for one to ask for mercy or seek forgiveness except for the people of la ilaha illa Allah. Allah said: **(It is not (proper) for the Prophet and those who believe to ask Allah's Forgiveness for the Mushrikun (polytheists, idolaters, pagans, disbelievers in the Oneness of Allah), even though they be of kin, after it has become clear to them that they are the dwellers of the Fire (because they died in a state of disbelief).** And Allah revealed to the Prophet **(i.e. Verily you guide not whom you like, but Allah guides whom He wills. And He knows best those who are the guided.** (28:56)
- That the guidance of taufiq (success) is not possible except by the will of Allah.
- The harm of exalting one's predecessors and elders who oppose the truth.
- Actions are concluded by their ending.
- This is a refutation against those who pretend that Abdul Muttallib and his predecessors were upon Islam.
- Abu Jahl and those with him knew the intent of the Prophet (peace be upon him) when he said to his uncle "Say, none has the right to be worshipped except Allah." Meaning: Deny all that which is worship besides Allah.

Chapter

It Is a Means of Earning the Intercession of the Prophet

Hadith Number Twenty Seven

Narrated Abu Huraira: I said, *"O Allah's Messenger! Who will be the luckiest person who will gain your intercession on the Day of Resurrection?"* The Prophet said, ***"O Abu Huraira! I have thought that none will ask me about this hadith before you, as I know your longing for the (learning of) hadiths. The luckiest person who will have my intercession on the Day of Resurrection will be the one who said, 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah,' sincerely from the bottom of his heart."*** Bukhaari

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❖ This hadith entails multiple benefits:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah and the one who utters it will earn the intercession of the Prophet (peace be upon him) on the Day of Judgment.
- The luckiest person will be the one who is sincere and is a believer.
- Clarifying that the one who is not from the people of la ilaha illa Allah will not benefit from the intercession of those who intercede.
- Affirming the intercession of the Prophet (peace be upon him).
- The importance of having sincerity when saying this statement of tawheed.

Chapter

Prohibition for the One Who Says it truthfully from Entering the Fire

Hadith Number Twenty Eight

Mu'ath ibn Jabal (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "***Whoever bears witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah sincerely from his heart except Allah will make the Hell-fire forbidden to him.***" Bukhaari and Muslim

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❖ This hadith contains a number of benefits:

- The virtue of la ilaha illa Allah. And that it will be a means for saving the one that comes with it on the Day of Judgment from the fire.
- He will be protected from entering it and abiding in it forever.
- Clarifying that truthfulness is from the condition of la ilaha illa Allah. Truthfulness negates falsehood. It necessitates that the one who utters it truthfully believing in it from his heart, and if he utters it with his tongue and doesn't truthfully believe in it then he is a hypocrite and a liar. Allah said: {**and of mankind, there are some (hypocrites) who say: "We believe in Allah and the Last Day" while in fact they believe not. They (think to) deceive Allah and those who believe, while they only deceive themselves, and perceive (it) not! In their hearts is a disease (of doubt and hypocrisy) and**

Allah has increased their disease. A painful torment is theirs because they used to tell lies.} Baqarah:8-10

- Removing the mistake of those who are deceived by thinking it sufficient to merely say it with the tongue and not truly believe in it.

Chapter

From amongst its benefits:

Hadith Number Twenty Nine

Narrated 'Utban bin Malik Al-Ansari: who was one of the men of the tribe of Bani Salim: Allah's Messenger came to me and said, ***"If anybody comes on the Day of Resurrection who has said: La ilaha illal-lah, sincerely, with the intention to win Allah's Pleasure, Allah will make the Hell-Fire forbidden for him."*** Recorded by both Bukhaari and Muslim but this is the wording in Bukhaari.

❖ This hadith points out the following benefits:

- The virtue of the one, who says, 'la ilaha illa Allah sincerely from the heart just as it comes in some of the different narrations: "***Sincerely from his heart with truth fullness and certainty, without joining partners therein.'***
- Removing the mistake of those who are deceived from believing that it is sufficient to merely utter it without having sincerity and having knowledge of its meaning.
- The fire is forbidden to the people of tawheed from two angles: either they will never enter it from the beginning or if they do enter it they will not remain there forever, but only to the extent that they are purified from their sins.

Chapter

From amongst their benefits:

Hadith Number Thirty

Anas ibn Maalik (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Prophet (peace be upon him) heard the one who calls the adhan saying; "*I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah.*" So he said: "***You have been removed from the fire.***" Recorded by Muslim.

❖ This hadith entails a number of benefits:

- The virtue of the adhan (the call to prayer). Just as it comes in the narration: ("***The Mu'ath-thin will have the longest neck among the people on the Day of Judgment.***")[28]
- The superiority of the one, who say, 'None has the right to be worshipped except Allah' and that it will be a means of saving him from the fire because the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "***You are removed from the fire***). Meaning: due to his affirming tawheed and his saying la ilaha illa Allah.
- The pardoning of the one who speaks during the adhan if it be that he doesn't leave off repeating after the mu'ath-thin.

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[28] Muslim

Chapter

The People of Tahlil Are Free from Abiding in the Fire for Eternity

Hadith Number Thirty One

Anas bin Malik reported: Verily the Messenger (may peace be upon him) said: ***He who professed: There is no one worthy of worship except Allah, would be brought out of the fire even though he has in his heart virtue equal to the weight of a barley grain. Then he who professed: There is no one worthy of worship except Allah, would come out of the fire, even though he has in his heart virtue equal to the weight of a wheat grain. He would then bring out from the fire he who professed: There is no one worthy of worship except Allah, even though he has in his heart virtue equal to the weight of an atom.*** Muslim.

❖ There are a number of benefits contained in this hadith, from among them are:

- The superiority of tawheed and it is expiation for sins.
- Negating that the one who embarks upon the major sins will remain in the fire forever. This is in opposition to the Khawaarij and the Mu'tazilah.
- That Eemaan (faith) increases and decreases and that one person's level varies from another.
- The proof for intercession and it will not be except for the one whom Allah is pleased with and has given permission. These are the two conditions for intercession: The permission given to the intercessor to intercede, and being pleased with the interceded. And Allah is not pleased except with the people of

tawheed, as He said: ***And there are many angels in the heavens, whose intercession will avail nothing except after Allah has given leave for whom He wills and is pleased with.***[29]

- The mercy of the Lord of all that exists surrounds His believing servants.

[29] Najm:26

Chapter

From amongst its benefits:

Hadith Number Thirty Two

Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) reported in the hadith of The Intercession that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said:*"... I would then fall in prostration. It would be said to me: O Muhammad, raise your head: say and it will be listened to; ask and it will be granted; intercede and intercession would be accepted. I would say: O my Lord, permit me regarding him who professed: There is no god worthy of worship except Allah. He (the Lord) would say: That is not for thee or that is not what lies with thee, but by My Honor, Glory, Greatness and Might, I would certainly take him out who professed it: There is no one worthy of worship except Allah.* Muslim.

❖ There are a number of benefits contained in this hadith, from among them are:

- The virtue of the one who professes 'none has the right to be worshipped except Allah', and that if a Muslim enters the fire due to his sins it is a must that he is removed from it due to the virtue of the statement of tawheed (la ilaha illa Allah).
- Establishing the intercession for the Prophet (peace be upon him), and he is in the station of praise and glory, Allah said: *And in some parts of the night (also) offer the Salat (prayer) with it (i.e. recite the Qur'an in the prayer), as an additional prayer (Tahajjud optional prayer - Nawafil) for you it may be that your Lord will raise you*

to Maqam Mahmud (a station of praise and glory, i.e. the honor of intercession on the Day of Resurrection.).[30]

- The virtue of the Prophet (peace be upon him) over the rest of the prophets.
- Mentioning that one must seek the permission to establish the intercession, for it belongs to Allah and no one has the right to establish it unless they seek His permission. Allah said: *Say: "To Allah belongs all intercession.*[31]
- The virtue of supplicating when in prostration because it is from one of those times when one hopes to have his supplication answered.
- The mercy of the Prophet (peace be upon him) had for his ummah (nation) and his grieving for them; and his being diligent in bringing them out from the fire.
- The establishment of those attributes Honor, Glory, Greatness and Might for Allah.
- The mercy of Allah for His slaves.

[30] Israa:79
[31] Zumar:44

Chapter

It Is a Means of Entering into Paradise.

Hadith Number Thirty Three

Narrated Abu Dharr: I came to the Prophet (peace be upon him) while he was wearing white clothes and sleeping. Then I went back to him again after he had gotten up from his sleep. He said, ***"Nobody says: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah' and then later on he dies while believing in that, except that he will enter Paradise.***' I said, *"Even If he had committed illegal sexual intercourse and theft."* He said, ***'Even If he had committed illegal sexual intercourse and theft."*** I said, *'Even if he had committed illegal sexual intercourse and thefts.'* He said, ***"Even if he had committed Illegal sexual intercourse and theft,"*** in spite of Abu Dharr's dislike. Bukhaari and Muslim.

❖ This hadith contains the following benefits:

- The superiority of the statement la ilaha illa Allah and that it is the means for entering Paradise.
- The absence of disbelief and committing major sins.
- Not dwelling in the fire for eternity.
- Anyone from the people of the qiblah are free from falling into the fire because they are under the will of Allah, if He wants He can forgive them due to His Bounty, and if He wants He can punish them due to His Wisdom and Justice. And if they are punished therein they will not remain in it forever.
- The condition for death is that one dies professing none has the right to be worshipped except Allah. So whoever utters it and then denies it afterwards is not from its people. Allah said:

Verily, those who disbelieve, and die while they are disbelievers, it is they on whom is the Curse of Allah and of the angels and of mankind, combined.[32]

- Pointing out the signs of a good ending.
- The recommendation of wearing white cloths, for the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "***The best of your cloths are the white, so shroud your dead with it and clothe your living with it.***" Reported by Ibn Majah and other than him. Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

[32] Baqarah:161

Chapter

The Virtue of the One Who Says It Knowing Full Well Its Meaning.

Hadith Number Thirty Four

It is narrated on the authority of 'Uthman that the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) said. "***He who died knowing (fully well) that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah entered Paradise.***" Muslim

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❖ The benefits contained in this hadith are:

- That whoever dies saying la ilaha illa Allah will enter Paradise.
- Clarifying that one of the conditions of la ilaha illa Allah is knowledge which negates ignorance. Due to His saying: ***except for those who bear witness to the truth knowingly (i.e. believed in the Oneness of Allah, and obeyed His Orders), and they know (the facts about the Oneness of Allah).*** [33] That whoever says it while not knowing its meaning (fully) and doesn't affirm it truly will not benefit from it.
- Actions are determined by their ending results.

[33] Zukhruf:86

Chapter

The Virtue of Saying It with Certainty

Hadith Number Thirty Five

It is reported from Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "*The Messenger of Allah* (peace be upon him) said: "***I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that I am the Messenger of Allah. The man who meets his Lord without harboring any doubt about these two (truths) would never be kept away from Paradise.*** Muslim.

❖ This hadith has a number of benefits:

- That which has already proceeded concerning the virtue of the one who says, 'none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and the promise of him entering Paradise.
- That to bear witness to the messengership of the Prophet (peace be upon) is connected to bearing witness that none is worthy of being worshipped except Allah, rather it is from it.
- Clarifying that certainty (yaqeen) is from the conditions of la ilaha illa Allah, which is the opposite of shirk (insincerity). Allah said: (***Only those are the believers who have believed in Allah and His Messenger, and afterward doubt not***)[34]

[34] Hujuraat:15

Chapter

From amongst its benefits:

Hadith Number Thirty Six

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) from the long narration that mentions that the Prophet (peace be upon him) addressed me as Abu Hurayrah and gave me his sandals and said: ***Take away these sandals of mine, and when you meet anyone outside this garden who testifies that there is no one worthy of worship except Allah, being assured of it in his heart, gladden him by announcing that he shall go to Paradise.*** Muslim

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❖ There are a number of benefits contained within this hadith, from among them are:

- That whoever bears witness to la ilaha illa Allah with the condition of having certainty in it is from the people of paradise, and the one who doubts all or some of it is not from its people.
- Imam Nawawi (may Allah have mercy upon him) said concerning this hadith: "Its meaning: it informs them that whoever possesses this characteristic is from the people of paradise; and even Abu Hurayrah did not know the two who had certainty in their heart. And in this, is the apparent evidence of the methodology of the people of truth, and that to believe in it without professing it with the tongue does not benefit, nor professing it with the tongue without believing in it, rather it is a must that you gather both of them.[35]
- The eagerness of Abu Hurayrah for wanting good.

[35] Sharh Saheeh Muslim

Chapter

Glad Tidings of Paradise for the One Who Utters It with Truthfulness

Hadith Number Thirty Seven

On the authority of Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: "*The Messenger of Allah* (peace be upon him) said: "***Rejoice and spread the glad tidings that whoever bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, truthfully believing in it will enter paradise.***" Recorded by Imam Ahmad and Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

- Clarifying that truthfulness is from the conditions of la ilaha illa Allah, and it is not accepted from the one who denies some or all of it.

Chapter

The One Who Says It with Sincerity Is Given Glad Tidings of Paradise

Hadith Number Thirty Eight

On the authority of Jaabir (may Allah be pleased with him) that the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: "Go announce to the people that whoever says, 'none has the right to be worshipped except Allah sincerely believing in it will enter paradise.' Muslim

Hadith Number

Thirty Nine

On the authority of 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Whoever bears witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah will enter paradise." Recorded by Al-Bazaar and Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

❖ These two narrations indicate that the one who bears witness to la ilaha illa Allah will enter paradise, however he must be sincere, and that is because sincerity is a condition to la ilaha illa Allah. And this without doubt indicates the virtue of this great statement.

Hadith Number

Forty

On the authority of Mu'ath ibn Jabal (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: "The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: "Whoever's last words in this life are la ilaha illa Allah will enter paradise." Recorded by Imam Ahmad, Abu Dawud and Hakim. Shaykh Al-Abaani authenticated it.

- This hadith indicates that whoever dies and leaves this world saying none has the right to be worshipped except Allah will be from the people of paradise. Due to this, it is necessary to be eager to have the dying person say it. And it is incumbent upon you to know that the dying person is not guided to this statement except he will be from amongst its people. From among the benefits of this hadith:
- Actions are judged by their outcome. So we ask Allah to allow us to live according to it, and that He cause us to die upon it and to be gathered with its people and to be under the banner of la ilaha illa Allah. (Aameen) And Allah knows best.
- A side benefit: After mentioning the narrations concerning la ilaha illa Allah and that it is the cause for entering paradise. One must be aware that it is not sufficed to merely profess it with the tongue only and that you will be amongst the people of paradise and save from the fire!! Rather it is a must that he/she utter it with belief in its meaning and acting according to its conditions. The people of knowledge have compiled them into seven conditions, and some of them have previously been mentioned. Our Shaykh Al-Haafith Al-Hakam (may Allah have mercy upon him) said in a poem he wrote[36]

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[36] (The Ladder to Reach the Fundamentals of Tawheed and Following the Prophet)

"Whoever says it (none has the right to be worshipped except Allah) truly believing in its meaning,-

And he acts according to its conditions- in statement and action, and dies a believer, - will be raised on the Day of Judgment saved as a believer,-

And its meaning is that which indicates one having certainty and is guided to it-

That no ilah (deity) has the right to be worship except the One True Ilah (Allah)-

The One who is alone in creating, providing and controlling all of the affairs-

Is free from having partners-

And the conditions for La ilaha illa Allah are seven- just as it truly come in the Revealed texts-

It does not benefit the one who says it verbally except that he/she seeks to complete it-

With Knowledge, Certainty, Acceptance- Submission .... Truthfulness, Sincerity and Love-

And may Allah guide you to that which He loves...

So we complete this treatise of the virtues of La ilaha illa Allah with a poem written by Shaykh Ameer Al-San'aani (may Allah have mercy upon him) and it is appropriate because it comprises this entire treatise in it:

Knowledge is the saying la ilaha illah Allah,

So be of those who are sincere and say la ilaha illa Allah,

Attain success if you will by pronouncing it fully

For there is good in the saying la ilaha illa Allah

Each of the Prophets commanded their people to say la ilaha illa Allah

The blood of the disbelievers are spared if their statement agrees with la ilaha illa Allah

Their wealth and children are protected by their saying la ilaha illa Allah

For the one who says la ilaha illa Allah and it's accepted the gates of heaven are open,

Destroys all sins and elevates the one who says la ilaha illa Allah

Cleaning all filth away from the hearts with our saying la ilaha illa Allah

The hearts are at rest when reminded of the saying la ilaha illa Allah

Our tongues are clean from corrupt speech with our saying la ilaha illa Allah

The cure for the disease of sins has been gathered in our saying la ilaha illa Allah

There is nothing that removes stress and difficulty like our saying la ilaha illa Allah

The fortified fortress of the true Deity is none other than the statement la ilaha illa Allah

Scrolls filled with sin are light when compared to la ilaha illa Allah

A protection from falling ever into pitfalls for the one whose fortress is la ilaha illa Allah

Indeed the card will be presented in writing contain within it la ilaha illa Allah

Whoever last words in this life are la ilaha illa Allah-

Will enter the Home of Peace on the day he dies with his saying la ilaha illa Allah

Exhort the dying on their journey to say la ilaha illa Allah

All of this came in the ahadiths we've presented on the virtue of the one who says la ilaha illa Allah

O Lord make our last words be la ilaha illa Allah-

And make our ending words at the end of our lives- be stated sincerely la ilaha illa Allah

Then let there be upon the one who invites the people, to state la ilaha illa Allah

The purest of salah along with salam- send salah after testifying to la ilaha illa Allah

And likewise upon the Prophet's family and Companions, those who their swords bore the fruits of la ilaha illa Allah

Were it not for them, then you would have not heard the disbelievers saying la ilaha illa Allah.

This completes the end of the explanation to these Ahaadith on the ninth day of Thul-Hijjah in the year 1424 Hijrah. All Praise is due to Allah.